

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

BEE CREEK PHOTOGRAPHY, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

TTC SERVICE ENTERPRISES, INC. D/B/A

TLC ELECTRICAL,

Defendant.

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Case No:

JURY DEMAND

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Bee Creek Photography, LLC (“*Plaintiff*”), by and through its undersigned counsel, for its Complaint against defendant TTC Service Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a TLC Electrical (“*Defendant*”) states and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action seeks to recover damages for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C §101 *et seq.*

2. Plaintiff’s predecessor in interest Bee Creek Photography (“BCP”), a general partnership, authored a photograph of the Pegasus Reunion Tower in Dallas, Texas (the “Photograph”) in which Plaintiff owns the rights and licenses for various uses including online and print publications.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant is an electrical contractor for homeowners and businesses providing services since 2003 in Dallas-Fort Worth, Southlake and the surrounding areas.

4. In furtherance of its business, Defendant owns and operates a website at domain www.tlcelectrical.com (the “*Website*”).

5. Defendant, without permission or authorization from Plaintiff or its predecessor-in-interest, actively copied and/or displayed the Photograph on the Website to advertise its services

in Dallas and engaged in this misconduct knowingly and in violation of the United States copyright laws.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Bee Creek Photography, LLC is a Texas limited liability company and maintains a principal place of business in Travis County, Texas.

7. Upon information and belief, defendant TTC Service Enterprises, Inc. dba TLC Electrical is a Texas corporation with a principal place of business at 2812 Market Loop, Southlake in Tarrant County, Texas.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the federal copyright infringement claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1338(a) and 28 U.S.C. §1331.

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it maintains its principal place of business in Texas.

10. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2) because Defendant does business in this Judicial District and/or because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this Judicial District.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

A. Plaintiff's Copyright Ownership

11. Plaintiff is a professional photography company by trade which is the legal and rightful owner of certain photographs which Plaintiff commercially licenses.

12. Plaintiff's photographs are original, creative works in which Plaintiff owns protectable copyright interests.

13. Upon or about January 26, 2016, BCP first published the Photograph. A copy of the Photograph is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

14. In creating the Photograph, BCP's work-for-hire Tod Grubbs personally selected the subject matter, timing, lighting, angle, perspective, depth, lens and camera equipment used to capture the image.

15. Upon January 22, 2016, the Photograph was registered by USCO under Registration No. VAu 1-243-000.

16. BCP created the Photograph with the intention of it being used commercially and for the purpose of display and/or public distribution.

17. BCP published the Photograph by commercially licensing it for the purpose of display and/or public distribution.

18. Bee Creek Photography, a general partnership, assigned its rights to copyright to Bee Creek Photography LLC by written assignment agreement, including the right to institute this lawsuit.

B. Defendant's Infringing Activity

19. Defendant is the registered owner of the Website and is responsible for its content.

20. Defendant is the operator of the Website and is responsible for its content.

21. The Website is a key component of Defendant's popular and lucrative commercial enterprise.

22. Subsequent to the date of registration, without permission or authorization from Plaintiff or BCP, Defendant volitionally copied and displayed Plaintiff's copyright protected Photograph on the Website at URL <https://www.tlcelectrical.com/dallas-electrician/>. A copy of a screengrab of the Website including the Photograph is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

23. Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff or BCP, Defendant volitionally copied, stored and displayed Plaintiff's on its server at URL: <https://www.tlcelectrical.com/wp-content/uploads/City-Pages/Dallas-Logo-3.png>.

24. Plaintiff first observed and actually discovered the Infringement on January 11, 2023.

25. Upon information and belief, the Photograph was copied and displayed by Defendant without license or permission, thereby infringing on Plaintiff's copyrights in and to the Photograph (hereinafter all of the unauthorized uses set forth above are referred to as the "*Infringement*").

26. The Infringement includes a URL (“*Uniform Resource Locator*”) for a fixed tangible medium of expression that was sufficiently permanent or stable to permit it to be communicated for a period of more than transitory duration and therefore constitutes a specific infringement.

27. The Infringement is an exact copy of Plaintiff’s original image that was directly copied and displayed by Defendant on the Website.

28. Upon information and belief, Defendant takes an active and pervasive role in the content posted on its Website, including, but not limited to copying, posting, selecting, commenting on and/or displaying images including but not limited to Plaintiff’s Photograph.

29. Upon information and belief, the Photograph was willfully and volitionally posted to the Website by Defendant.

30. Upon information and belief, Defendant was aware of facts or circumstances from which the determination regarding the Infringement was apparent. Defendant cannot claim that it was not aware of the infringing activities, including the specific Infringement which form the basis of this complaint, since such a claim would amount to only willful blindness to the Infringement on the part of Defendant.

31. Upon information and belief, Defendant engaged in the Infringement knowingly and in violation of applicable United States copyright laws.

32. Upon information and belief, Defendant has not implemented adequate internal policies to verify copyright ownership before content use, indicating a gross negligence in legal compliance, which is essential for a company with Defendant’s reach, capabilities, and level of sophistication.

33. Upon information and belief, Defendant’s internal policies, if any, are either not designed to verify copyright ownership before content use or are systematically ignored, indicating a willful, recurring disregard for copyright compliance.

34. Defendant’s failure to adopt or effectively enforce internal copyright policies, if any, indicates *de facto* willful infringement

35. Upon information and belief, Defendant has the legal right and ability to control and limit the infringing activities on its Website and exercised and/or had the right and ability to exercise such right.

36. Upon information and belief, Defendant monitors the content on its Website.

37. Upon information and belief, Defendant has received a financial benefit directly attributable to the Infringement.

38. Upon information and belief, the Infringement increased traffic to the Website and, in turn, caused Defendant to realize an increase its sales.

39. Upon information and belief, a large number of people have viewed the unlawful copies of the Photograph on the Website.

40. Upon information and belief, Defendant at all times had the ability to stop the reproduction and display of Plaintiff's copyrighted material.

41. Plaintiff created the Photograph with the intention of it being used commercially and for the purpose of display and/or public distribution.

42. Defendant's use of the Photograph harmed the actual market for the Photograph.

43. Defendant's use of the Photograph, if widespread, would harm Plaintiff's potential market for the Photograph.

44. As a result of Defendant's misconduct, Plaintiff has been substantially harmed.

FIRST COUNT

(Direct Copyright Infringement, 17 U.S.C. §501 et seq.)

45. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs, as though set forth in full herein.

46. The Photograph is an original, creative work in which Plaintiff owns a valid copyright.

47. The Photograph is properly registered with the USCO and Plaintiff has complied with all statutory formalities under the Copyright Act and under regulations published by the USCO.

48. Plaintiff has not granted Defendant a license or the right to use the Photograph in any manner, nor has Plaintiff assigned any of its exclusive rights in the copyright to Defendant.

49. Without permission or authorization from Plaintiff and in willful violation of Plaintiff's rights under 17 U.S.C. §106, Defendant improperly and illegally copied, reproduced, distributed, adapted, and/or publicly displayed works copyrighted by Plaintiff thereby violating one of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in its copyrights.

50. Defendant's reproduction of the Photograph and display of the Photograph constitutes willful copyright infringement.

51. Upon information and belief, Defendant willfully infringed upon Plaintiff's copyrighted Photograph in violation of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, in that Defendant used, published, communicated, posted, publicized, and otherwise held out to the public for commercial benefit, Plaintiff's original and unique Photograph without Plaintiff's consent or authority, by using it on the Website.

52. As a result of Defendant's violations of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, Plaintiff is entitled to any an award of actual damages and disgorgement of all of Defendant's profits attributable to the infringements as provided by 17 U.S.C. § 504 in an amount to be proven or, in the alternative, at Plaintiff's election, an award for statutory damages against each Defendant for each infringement pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).

53. As a result of the Defendant's violations of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, the court in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs as well as reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505 from Defendant.

54. As a result of Defendant's violations of Title 17 of the U.S. Code, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief to prevent or restrain infringement of his copyright pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502.

JURY DEMAND

55. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of this action by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE Plaintiff respectfully requests judgment as follows:

That the Court enters a judgment finding that Defendant has infringed on Plaintiff's rights to the Photograph in violation of 17 U.S.C. §501 *et seq.* and therefore award damages and monetary relief as follows:

- a. finding that Defendant infringed Plaintiff's copyright interest in and to the Photograph by copying and displaying it without a license or consent;
- b. for an award of actual damages and disgorgement of all of Defendant's profits attributable to the infringements as provided by 17 U.S.C. § 504(b) in an amount to be proven or, in the alternative, at Plaintiff's election, an award for statutory damages against each Defendant for each infringement pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), whichever is larger;
- c. for an order pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502(a) enjoining Defendant from any infringing use of any of Plaintiff's works;
- d. for costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees against Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505
- e. for pre-judgment interest as permitted by law; and
- f. for any other relief the Court deems just and proper.

DATED: June 25, 2025

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